

Approved For Release 2007/12/11 : CIA-RDP80T00246A000700360001-4

USAF review completed.

ARMY review
completed

Page Denied

NAVY review completed

Approved For Release 2007/12/11 : CIA-RDP80T00246A000700360001-4

material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY

Hungary

SUBJECT

Curriculum of Engineer Officers School at Szentendre/ Mine Clearing Activities of Engineer Battalion in Austro-Hungarian Border

DATE DISTRIBUTED

19 Apr 57

NO. OF PAGES

3

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

This report is the result of a joint collection effort by the Air Force, Navy, Army and CIA and is disseminated under the provisions of NSCID-17

1. During 1951-1952 [] the Szentendre Muszaki Tiszti Iskola, the engineer officers training school in Szentendre. During this period about 900 students were at the school, taking a two year engineer course. []
2. The curriculum of the school was as follows: Infantry training, engineer tactics, laying and clearing mines, river crossing, training on equipment usage, water supply, maintenance, chemical and atomic defense, road construction, camouflage, reconnaissance and political education.
3. Engineer tactics consisted of building obstacles, laying and clearing mine fields, and building fortifications. The anti-tank mines we used were made of steel, weighing four kg (containing three kg TNT) and a pressure of 100 to 150 kg was needed to set off the mine. Also demonstrated was anti-tank mine in a wooden box, weighing three kg. Anti-personnel mines were of two types. One was a small wooden box filled with TNT, weighing 27 oz, with an aluminum fuse activated by a 10-15 kg pull. The other was a cast iron stick mine, also with a pull fuse. []
4. Mine clearing was either carried out by probing with rods or with metallic mine detectors. The mine detector we used was of Soviet origin and consisted of a search frame, a handle, two tubes, two batteries (120 v each) and two earphones. [] Item No. 1, classified confidential, a scaled drawing of the Metallic Mine detector of Soviet origin described above. The two batteries (120 v each) were carried by the operator in a shoulder bag. Metallic mines buried 15-20 cm deep were detected by sweeping with the detector held from 5-10 cm above the ground. The intensity of the signal was adjusted by a tuning knob mounted on the handle. Once the mine had been located, a little red flag was placed at the exact spot and another soldier deactivated the mine for removal. No further methods of clearing mine fields were used.

DISTRIBUTION

STATE

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

CONFIDENTIAL

USAF review completed.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

25X1

-2-

5. [redacted] For water supply, collapsible rubber tanks of 100, 150, 200 and 2000 liter capacity were available. The tanks were mounted on trucks and held upright by wooden braces. For the individual soldier a 10 liter rubber water bag was available, which was carried on the back. [redacted] water [redacted] only filtered through gravel, sand and charcoal. Wells for military use were drilled with hand augers. [redacted]
6. Lectures on maintenance of equipment included first and second echelon operation only, while repairs were assigned to third and fourth echelon.
7. For chemical defense gas masks and rubber suits were demonstrated and lectures were given on various war gases. Atomic defense included instructions on construction of ditches, re-enforced with timber. Instructions on road construction included building corduroy and dirt roads. For camouflage purposes summer and winter camouflage suits were demonstrated. For camouflaging guns, nets 50 meters x 5 meters were furnished. For trenches, nets 10 meters x 10 meters were supplied. Camouflaging and color materials were available. Lectures on reconnaissance included use of compass and maps. Political education consisted of indoctrination in communist ideology.
8. [redacted] Magyarovar [redacted] 4752N/1717E with the [redacted] Engineer Battalion (Muszaki Zaskloully). The battalion was under strength and had only 200 men including 30-40 officers. The battalion consisted of two construction companies and one supply company. Each company had one company commander (1st Lt) and one assistant commander (2nd Lt). There were three platoons to each company. The Battalion was charged by the Ministry of Defense with clearing mine fields along the Austro-Yugoslav border. All recovered mines were destroyed since deterioration had set in after being in the ground for six years or longer.
9. Equipment available to the battalion was divided into two categories. One included equipment which was available for every day use. The other consisted of equipment which was stored for mobilization and could not be touched. The following table shows the battalion equipment available or stored:

Quantity	Equipment	Technical Data	Manufacture	Status
25	trucks	3 tons	Csepal	Old
40	trucks	3 tons	Csepal	Mobilization
4	bulldozers	6 cyl (?hp)	Soviet	Fair
1	scraper	?	?	Fair
1	aircompressor	?	Soviet	Mobilization
1	aircompressor	?	Soviet	Fair
1	generator	truck mounted	Soviet	Fair
2	machine shops	truck mounted	Csepal	Fair
2	machine shops	truck mounted	GMC	Mobilization
1	crane	truck mounted	GMC	Mobilization
2	Motor boats*	two engines, 12 cyl AVM		Fair
2	motor boats	two engines, 12 cyl AVM		Mobilization
10	assault boats**	motor car, 4 cyl	Kovach	Fair
16	assault boats	motor car, 4 cyl	Kovach	Mobilization
40	steel pontons	1.5 ton (weight)	Soviet	Fair
120	steel pontons	H2P 1.5 ton	Soviet	Mobilization
500	mines	anti-tank	Soviet	Mobilization
1000	mines	anti-personnel	Soviet	Mobilization

* Motor boat - Motor Csanak (MoCso) ** Assault Boat - Roham Csanak (RoCso)
Model designation for closed steel pontons: "H2P" for wooden pontons: "KFP"

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

- 3 -

25X1

[redacted] drawing of the Metallic Mine
Detector, of Soviet origin - classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 7

-end-

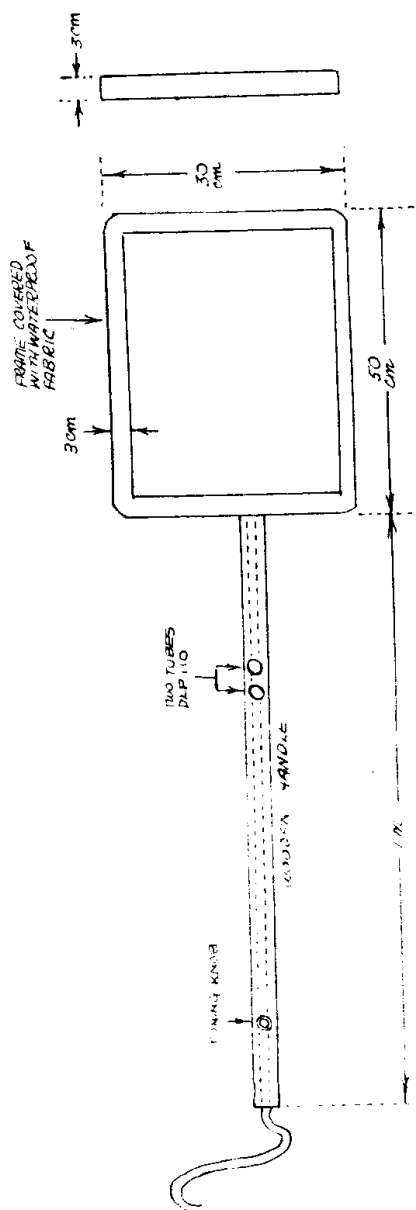
~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

Approved For Release 2007/12/11 : CIA-RDP80T00246A000700360001-4

Page Denied

Confidential

25X1



METALLIC MINE DETECTOR (SOVIET ORIGIN)

25X1

Confidential